

VICTORIA AT REST

Remains of Britain's Dead Queen
Placed in Mausoleum.

GREAT CROWDS VISIT WINDSOR

London Afternoon Papers Comment on America's Sympathy.

DUKE OF CORNWALL BETTER

WINDSOR, February 4.—The final rites over the dead queen were concluded at 3:30 p.m., and the body was laid to rest in the Frogmore mausoleum.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Emperor William and others of the royal family attended the services beside the coffin at an early hour this morning.

"Hundreds of people poured into Windsor throughout the morning, and by 1 o'clock the long walk was already black with spectators, mostly from the surrounding country, waiting for a last glance at the coffin containing the remains of Queen Victoria. The sun was shining brightly. The final obsequies promised to be as stately as the initial stages.

The representatives of royal families arrived from London at about 4 o'clock and drove to Windsor. The streets of the town were still hung with wreaths, sadly faded since Saturday. The stores were closed during the interment.

Guardsmen Keep Route Clear.
Dismounted Life Guardsmen, in their helmet cloaks, the white plumes of their helmets glistening in the sun, kept the route clear from the castle slope. Amid the bare boughs of the trees below the mist arose from the damp earth, trampled into mud by the uneasy few thousands.

From the Albert Memorial Chapel to the mausoleum, nearly a mile from the great gate of the castle, there is a steep slope of 500 yards, at the bottom of which is the lodge gate and a fence. On the castle side of this were hundreds of ticket holders. On the other side, where the long walk commences, the public was massed.

At 2:45 p.m. a picturesque touch of color was added to the scene. Sir Walter Parratt, private secretary to the late queen, and organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, and his choir, all in surplices and college caps, walked quickly down the slope, through the crowds, to the mausoleum. Then minute guns commenced to boom, as a battery of artillery at the foot of the long walk, paid its final honors to the dead queen.

The gun carriage, with the coffin, supported by the four horses, was drawn to the foot of the long walk, and the strains of the band, gradually growing stronger and stronger, echoed from the castle quadrangle.

A 3:15 p.m. the head of the procession passed slowly out of King George's arch in the following order:
The queen company of Grenadier Guards, preceded by the band.
The governor and constable of Windsor Castle, the Duke of Argyll.
Highlanders and pipers.
The band of Grenadier Guards.
The bishop of Winchester and the dean of Windsor.
The lord chamberlain and the lord steward.

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BOERS TAKE A POST

British Garrison at Moddersfontein Rushed at Night.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED

In Fight South of Middleburg English Lost Twenty Men.

SCARE AT LORENZO MARQUES

LONDON, February 4.—Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief in South Africa, reports to the war office as follows:
"PRETORIA, February 3.—Our casualties at Moddersfontein were two officers killed and two wounded. It appears the post was rushed on a pitch-dark night, during a heavy rain, the enemy numbering 1,400, with two guns.

"Campbell, south of Middleburg, engaged 500 Boers, who were driven back with loss. Our casualties were twenty killed or wounded.

"French is near Bethel, moving east, and driving the enemy with slight opposition. Four of our ambulances, while seeking wounded, were captured. The doctors were released.

"De Wet's force is reported south of De Wetsdorp.

De Wet Has 3,000 Men.
According to other Pretoria advices Gen. De Wet had 3,000 men in his command when he crossed the Taba N'chu line going southward. The horse sickness now prevails in several districts and is making communication more difficult. Organized attacks have been made by the Boers along the eastern line and a large combined movement has been arranged against those taking part in them with the object of clearing the whole region of the Boers and their supplies. Columns commanded by Smith-Dorrien, from Wonderfontein; Campbell, from Middleburg; Alderson, from Besterfontein; Kitchener, from the Taba N'chu line; and from Zwartkops, Darnley, from Spring, and Colville, from Greylingstad, all in touch with one another, are moving eastward.

Lorenzo Marques dispatch says: "There is a commando of 2,000 Boers in Portuguese territory. It is supposed that their object is to reach the Taba N'chu line, and the Portuguese authorities have decided to remove to Madeira such Boer refugees as are in the district." The Boers are reported to be moving eastward.

CHILDREN GIVEN TO FATHER.
Temporary Arrangement Made Between Two Alien.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Lydia J. M. Allen's application to regain possession of her two sons, George Walton Allen, eleven years old, and Whitelaw Reid Allen, ten years old, was continued before Justice Scott in the supreme court today. The boys' father lives in St. Louis. When the case was called the application was withdrawn by Mrs. Allen's counsel, who stated that it was agreed that the children should remain in the custody of their father, pending the outcome of a divorce suit in St. Louis, brought by Mr. Allen against his wife.

MRS. NATION DEFERS RAID.
Bad Weather Interfered With Her Plans in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 4.—Because of the heavy fall of snow yesterday, Mrs. Carrie Nation has postponed her organized demonstration against the "Joins" until tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock.

Today she confined operations to visiting drug stores. At one of the leading pharmacies she found a quantity of liquor in the basement and notified the proprietor that his place will be smashed "the same as the lowest joint" unless he quits selling liquors.

TO ATTEND QUEEN'S WEDDING.
Ambassador and Mrs. Porter Leave Paris for La Hague.

PARIS, February 4.—United States Ambassador Porter, Mrs. Porter and their daughter, left Paris this morning for Holland, where they are among the guests invited to be present at Queen Wilhelmina's marriage to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the ceremonies connected therewith.

SHAFER, WILSON AND LEE.
No Immediate Action Will Be Taken on Their Appointments.

It is stated at the War Department that no immediate action will be taken on the provisions of the army reorganization bill, which permits the appointment of Brigadier General Shafter as a major general and of Gen. Jas. H. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee as brigadier generals in the regular army, and their retirement in the grades named. Gen. Shafter holds the rank of major general of volunteers and Generals Wilson and Lee the grade of brigadier general of volunteers, and the purpose is to allow them to continue to serve under their present commissions until June 30 next, when all such commissions expire by the expiration of the term of the departments of California and of the Columbia and Gen. Lee the department of the Missouri, under their volunteer commissions, and they will retain such commissions until retired, under the provisions of the new law. Gen. Wilson is on waiting orders.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
President McKinley was absent from the White House during the business hours today, and consequently did not transact any business. He left the White House for the Capitol to attend the John Marshall exercises before 10 o'clock and did not return until after 12:30 o'clock. He was accompanied to the Capitol by Secretary Cortelyou.

The President has under consideration an Illinois judgeship, for which there is a hard fight. The fight was made by the death of Judge Allen of the federal district court. Among the candidates are ex-Representative Connolly of Springfield, Francis H. Wright of Urbana, Judge Harker of Carbondale, Charles W. Thomas of Belleville, W. J. Calhoun of Chicago, Horace Clark of Mattoon, J. Otis Humphrey of Springfield and J. Otis Humphrey of Springfield.

Senator Cullom has recommended ex-Representative Connolly, against whom there is considerable opposition because of his advanced age. Senator Mason and Representatives Cannon and Warner have united on Francis H. Wright of Urbana. J. Otis Humphrey is understood to be Senator Cullom's next choice.

HALL OF RECORDS.
House Committee Favorably Reports Bill Creating Commission.

Mr. Mercer has favorably reported to the House, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, the Senate resolution providing that a joint committee consisting of three members of the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five members of the committee on public buildings and grounds of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, is created, to investigate and consider the question of a site for a hall of records, to be erected in the District of Columbia, and report to Congress on or before February 10, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be possible, their conclusions as to the most feasible location for such a building and the approximate cost thereof.

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KENNEDY'S SECOND TRIAL

DENTIST CONVICTED OF MURDER OF "DOLLY" REYNOLDS.

Since His Conviction Several Things Have Happened to His Advantage.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The second trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the dentist who spent a year in jail after having been found guilty of murder in the first degree on the charge of having killed "Dolly" Reynolds in the Grand Hotel, was called today in the criminal branch of the supreme court, before Justice Fursman. Former Assistant District Attorney General John F. McIntyre, who conducted the prosecution at the first trial, represents the district attorney's office as special counsel at the second.

Since the court of appeals granted Kennedy a new trial, declaring illegal the testimony of Captain Price, one of the chief witnesses for the state, events have favored the accused man. An important witness against the new defendant during the two years the dentist spent in Sing Sing, some weighty evidence in his favor has been discovered, so his lawyers say, during the same period, and Friday night, while the prosecution was making ready for the new trial, one of its witnesses at the first trial, Mary Higgins, a chambermaid who found the body of "Dolly" Reynolds in the hotel room on the morning after the killing, was arrested, charged with perjury.

One of the most important exhibits in the case against Dr. Kennedy is a badge made of gas pipe, which was found in the room where "Dolly" Reynolds was found dead. This, taken together with a long black mark on Kennedy's drawers and a piece of pipe said to have been found in the room where "Dolly" Reynolds was found dead, which is of the same diameter and material as the piece of pipe, was pointed out by the state's attorney at the first trial as proof that the defendant made the badge and carried it hooked to the top of his drawers. This is expected to be refuted by his counsel.

Other witnesses will testify to an alibi. The prisoner is expected to take the stand in his own behalf.

The murder was committed on August 15, 1900.

When the case was called and while the selection of the jury was going on, Judge Fursman announced that a majority of the state had requested that the jury be selected from the county of New York.

TURN AGAINST THE REBELS
NATIVES AT MINDORO KILL INSURGENT GOVERNOR.

Federal Party in Batangas Province Resolves to Put Down Insurrection There.

MANILA, February 4.—Natives have reported at Batangas that a week ago the natives of the island of Mindoro rose against the insurgents and killed the insurgent governor. There are no troops at Mindoro.

The federal party of Batangas province, including the president of that pueblo, held a big meeting at Orani yesterday and resolved to notify the insurgents of Batangas that they must cease operations within a week or the people will assist the Americans to capture them.

Surrenders and minor skirmishes continue in southern Luzon. A few insurgents have been killed. There were no American casualties.

Public discussion of the provincial government bill has been completed. The bill will be passed Wednesday, and soon afterward the commissioners will begin their tour of organization of the provinces of southern Luzon which Gen. MacArthur and the commissioners considered.

Commissioners Wright, Ide, who are drafting the criminal and civil codes, may remain in Manila temporarily to complete the codes. Before they leave, the commissioners will sail for the southern islands, where they will examine the conditions and conduct the organization of the government in the provinces which are found to be prepared for self-government. The commissioners expect to spend four weeks on their southern tour.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY.
Bill Reported to House Carries \$12,000,000 Less Than Estimated.

The army appropriation bill was reported to the House late this afternoon, providing appropriations for the new army as reorganized by the bill recently enacted. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$11,940,000, about twelve million dollars less than the department estimates. The bill provides for an army of 100,000 men.

Some of the items included in the bill are as follows: For pay of officers of the line, \$5,000,000, with an additional \$1,000,000 for length of service; pay of enlisted men, \$1,000,000, with \$1,000,000 additional for length of service; pay of medical department, \$1,000,000; pay of retired officers, \$1,000,000; for the purchase of subsistence supplies, \$12,000,000; for the quartermaster's department, \$1,400,000; for medical supplies of the army, \$4,000,000; for medical supplies, \$2,000,000.

CAPT. SULZER DEAD.
Was Coming Home From the Sulu Islands.

Representative Sulzer of New York has received news of the death of his brother, a captain in the United States army. Capt. Raymond Sulzer died Saturday night on a transport that was just entering the Golden Gate on its way to San Francisco. He had been sent home from the Sulu Islands, in the Philippines, where he had been serving in the quartermaster's department. He had been ill some time and was finally discharged home.

Capt. Sulzer enlisted in the 3d New Jersey Regiment at the breaking out of the war with Spain and served through the campaign. At the close of the campaign the President appointed Capt. Sulzer in the regular army.

Capt. Sulzer's remains will be taken to his home in Elizabeth, N. J. His death is a severe blow to his family, and is doubly sad in that his father died only three weeks ago. His mother is nearly 90 years of age. The death of her husband, and Representative Sulzer fears the effect upon her of the news of Capt. Sulzer's death.

French Decorations Delivered.
PARIS, February 4.—The decorations of the Legion of Honor bestowed on Americans recently announced, have been delivered at the United States embassy. Those residing in Paris may secure the insignia at the embassy. The decorations for those residing in America will be forwarded to the State Department, which will make the distribution.

MARSHALL'S MEMORY

Government and Governed Combine to Honor the Great Jurist.

IMPRESSIVE ASSEMBLY AT CAPITOL

Eloquent Tributes Paid to the Illustrious American.

FEATURES OF THE EXERCISES

The one hundredth anniversary of the induction of John Marshall into the office of chief justice of the United States was observed this morning by exercises held in the House of Representatives and participated in by the President, the members of the cabinet, the United States Supreme Court, the Senate and House of Representatives, prominent officials of the government, the District Commissioners and the Bar Association of the District of Columbia. The galleries of the House were filled with citizens who were present by invitation. About forty-five descendants of John Marshall were also present. They represented many states, but were mostly from Virginia and Maryland.

The exercises commenced soon after 10 o'clock, in accordance with a concurrent resolution of Congress and following a program arranged by a committee consisting of Senators Hoar and Lindsay and Representatives Dalzell, Grosvenor and Secretary of the National Bar Association.

The members of that organization were the first to reach the House and were seated on the dais, in the order of precedence. The members of the House followed, escorted by Sergeant-at-Arms Randall, arrived and took seats in the front row on the dome side. Following them came Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice Brandeis, Mr. Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, escorted by the officials of the court, and were seated in leather chairs in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

President McKinley and Cabinet.
When the President of the United States entered the hall he was attended by all the members of his cabinet and by Secretary of the Treasury. They were shown seats on the right of the Supreme Court, the assembly standing until the executive party were seated.

In the meantime the members of the House had been coming in and were seated on the dome side of the hall. Speaker Henderson called the first chair.

Representative Dalzell called the assembly to order, and the reading of the address for the holding of the ceremonies. Mr. Dalzell said it was appropriate that an honored successor of John Marshall should preside, and he called upon Representative Grosvenor and Representative Richardson to escort Chief Justice Fuller to the rostrum, to whom were given the gavel, and the three representatives resumed their places.

Invocation by Greatgrandson.
The chief justice introduced the Rev. Dr. William Strother Jones, pastor of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, N. J., a great-grandson of Chief Justice Marshall, who delivered an invocation.

Chief Justice Fuller's address was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of his predecessor's career as an expounder of the federal Constitution. Referring to the removal of the Supreme Court, with other branches of the national government, from Philadelphia to Washington, he said: "It was most fitting that the coming of the chief justice to this place should be an independent, co-ordinate department of the government of a great people should be accompanied by the rising of this majestic structure to its full height, and its jurisdiction, to shine henceforth fixed and resplendent forever."

The Task Before Marshall.
He referred briefly to the judicial work of the earlier days of the nation's history and then presented the task which lay before Marshall when he assumed the duties of chief magistrate of the land, saying: "The country in the early years after its organization, during which the high mission of Ellsworth-glants in those days—presided over its deliberations, had dealt with such of the government problems as arose in the early years of the high mission, but it was not until the questions that emerged from the exciting struggle of 1800 brought to play, that the scope of the judicial power developed and secured its significant effect upon the future of the country."

Chief Justice Fuller was a writer of stature, complete in its own right, and an enumeration of the powers granted by the people to their government—a government in which the people were the source of powers—it was inevitable that the chief justice, at that time, in so many others, should have been called upon to exercise his powers in the enforcement of the requirements of the fundamental law.

Essential Principles of Government.
The President, who took the oath of office administered by the chief justice, March 4, 1801, in his inaugural address, among the essential principles of our government, the support of the state government in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against foreign aggression, and the preservation of the whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad, but he reserved for the chief justice, as the organ of the court, to define the powers and rights of each, in the exercise of a jurisdiction which he regarded as indispensable to the preservation of the Union, and consequently of the independence and liberty of these states.

"The people, in establishing their future government, had assigned to the different departments their respective powers, and prescribed certain limits not to be transgressed, and that those limits might not be violated, or that the government might be brought to the verge of anarchy, a mental law was written. And as the chief justice observed, 'to what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if the limits may at any time, be passed by those intended to be restrained?'"

The Intention of the Constitution.
He quoted Chief Justice Marshall's famous utterances to the effect that the constitution must be interpreted by its intent, and said of his words, in that connection: "These were apparently plain rules of construction, yet in their application is to be found the basis of the national fabric; the seed of the national growth; the vindication of a written form of government; and, simple as they now appear to be, their successful application then required the highest judicial qualities."

Chief Justice Fuller went on to say that the powers and duties of the various branches of the government had not been well defined, and that there was immense antagonism between them, which it was necessary for the Supreme Court to reconcile. Speaking of Marshall's part in this service, he said impressively: "To hold the balance true between these jarring poles, to tread the straight and narrow path marked out by law, regardless of party expediency and party politics on the one hand, and of jealousies of the revising power on the other, to reason out the governing principle in such manner as to leave the mind free to pursue its own course without perplexity, and to come to conclusions reached to the sober second thought; these demanded that breadth of vision, that power of generalization; that clearness of expression; that unflinching candor, that simplicity and strength of character, that indomitable fortitude, which, combined in Marshall, enabled him to disclose the working lines of that great republic, whose foundations the men of the revolution laid in the principles of liberty and self-government, and to bring up their hearts in the aspiration that they might never be disturbed, and looking to that future when its lofty towers would stand the midst of sailing birds and silent air."

A Striking Peroration.
In closing, Chief Justice Fuller said: "And so the great chief justice, reconciling the jealousy of freedom with the independence of the judiciary for a third of a century, pursued his stately way, establishing in the accomplishment of the work given him to do, the sure and solid principles of government on which our constitutional system rests."

"The nation has entered into his labors and his life, and his memory is a part of the immortality of the fame of this country, and his virtuous soul, whose powers were so often called upon to give to the results of their exercise of such transcendent value."

Mr. MacVeagh's Oration.
He then introduced Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, who had been escorted into the hall by Mr. J. H. Morrill.

Gen. MacVeagh's Oration.
The address of Gen. MacVeagh was a scholarly effort. He reviewed the career of the chief justice throughout his life, his honorable service, and spoke of the varied walks of life he had followed with ability and a high sense of duty.

It was eminently fitting, he said, that these ceremonies should take place at the capital of the nation, for it was here that the chief justice was born, and here that he achieved victory during which the immortal benefactors of mankind.

It was fitting that the speaker, "eminently qualified to do so, should be a man of the people, and a representative in Congress of the states, whose proper and mission place in our governmental system was determined by him; by the presence of members of that illustrious tribunal the vast extent of whose jurisdiction was determined by him; by the presence of the chief justice and members of the cabinet, whose jurisdiction to the law was determined by him, and by other citizens of the country, which under his forming hand, and becoming a dissoluble confederacy of dissoluble nation, had become a part of the powers necessary to enable it not only to protect itself against enemies at home or abroad, but also to accept and discharge the responsibilities of the nation, which had been confided to it in the divine use for the education of the world, and the achievement of which first of all men, the speaker recommended, that of securing to the whole American continent, the government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

In a Small Virginia Hamlet.
The small Virginia hamlet in which Marshall was born on the 24th of September, 1755, almost with sight of the stars of the Capitol, was referred to, his birth being almost half way between the opening of the seventeenth and the opening of the twentieth centuries—midway of the three centuries which, in many important respects, the most fruitful, have been the most fruitful, the most interesting and the most beneficent.

"I know not how others may feel," said Gen. MacVeagh, "but I have never been able to read a single page of the marvelous story of the settlement of America without a sense of generous enthusiasm, and of admiration for the purity and the serene air. The men engaged in transforming labor were fully conscious of the magnitude of the work given them to do; and they addressed themselves to it as co-workers with God for the advantage, not only of themselves and their posterity, but of the future generations which were to rise from the soil, blessed, as age after age entered upon its inheritance of the free institutions preserved by the unselfish sacrifice of the fathers, and the unwearied vigilance of the sons, and the dread winter, by the fear of sudden massacre and the absence from all acquiescence, by the blood of the fathers and by the shed blood of the first comers to these shores."

America the Heritage of Mankind.
"It is too often forgotten that we are in almost all essential things only their lawful heirs, and such will be our children's time, and the last syllable of recorded time, to be a part of the history of the apprehension of our inheritance, as if the mingling here of the different nationalities of the earth was a mere accident of our own time, and as if because some of our misfortunes are traceable to it we are privileged to deny to any less fortunate people the opportunity to seek a home upon this free and fertile continent, and to our ancestors enjoyed. The truth is that the citizenship to which John Marshall was born, and to which he gave so much of his life and his inspirations, was the result of the mingling of the blood of different races as we are now witnessing. A Jesuit father, an American, a Frenchman, a Dutchman, a Scotchman, a Swede, a German, a Scotchman, a Swede, a German, a Scotchman, a Sw